

The World Shows Signs of Returning Sanity, Says Lloyd George

treaties, were still treated as enemies—the new method was to discuss on equal terms conditions of appeasement.

Germany, having no fleet in the Pacific, was not invited to the Washington Conference, and Russia was excluded for other reasons. But at Cannes Germany was represented, and at Genoa both Germany and Russia had their delegates.

The Washington Conference—was in many respects the most remarkable international conference ever held. It was the first time great nations commanding powerful armaments had ever sat down deliberately to discuss a voluntary limitation of their offensive and defensive forces. Restrictions and reductions have been often imposed in peace treaties by triumphant nations upon their beaten foes. The Versailles Treaty is an example of that operation. But at Washington the victors negotiated mutual cutting down of navies built for national safety and strengthened by national pride.

Italy and France May Upset Balance

It is true that France and Italy have not yet ratified the arrangement arrived at. That is a disturbing factor; their attitude, if persisted in, may ultimately have the effect of upsetting a balance it took months of care and thought to adjust. We must, however, continue to hope that wiser counsels will prevail when wiser counsellors are listened to.

Meanwhile, friends of peace have solid ground for their rejoicing in contemplation of the substantial reductions already effected in the naval programs of the most powerful maritime countries in the world—Britain, the United States and Japan—as a direct result of the Washington negotiations. American statesmanship has given a lead of which it is entitled to boast, and 1922 when it departs is entitled to claim that this triumph of good understanding has brought a measure of glory which will give it peculiar splendor amongst the years of the earth's history.

Cannes and Genoa Conferences

The gatherings at Cannes and Genoa can also claim outstanding merit in the large and growing family of international conferences. At Washington the allies alone foregathered. At Cannes and Genoa nations came together which had only recently emerged out of deadly conflict with each other.

At each conference I met on both sides men who had only just recovered from severe wounds sustained in this

Lloyd George Sets Hope for Peace In Conferences of 1922

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"Where does Peace stand?"

"The weary angel is still on wing, for the waters have not yet subsided. She may, perhaps, find a foothold in the great West, and Britain is fairly safe—not yet Ireland. But the continent of Europe is still swampy and insecure."

"The debate in the French chamber on reparations is not encouraging. There is no peace in this talk. It is a sinister note on which to end the pacific music of 1922."

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"Friends of peace have solid ground for their rejoicing in contemplation of the substantial reductions already effected in the naval programs of the most powerful maritime countries in the world—Britain, the United States and Japan—as a direct result of the Washington negotiations. AMERICAN STATESMANSHIP HAS GIVEN A LEAD OF WHICH IT IS ENTITLED TO BOAST."

"IF A REDUCTION OF ARMIES IN THE EAST OF EUROPE IS FOLLOWED BY A CORRESPONDING REDUCTION IN THE WEST, THE REIGN OF PEACE IS NOT Distant."

struggle. At Cannes, French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese as well as British ministers and experts, sat down in council with German ministers and experts to discuss the vexed question of reparations without taunt or recrimination. There was calm recognition not only of the needs of the injured countries, but also of the difficulties of the offending states. Outside and beyond the German problem there was a resolve to eliminate all the various elements of dis-

turbance, political and economic, that kept Europe in ferment and made its restoration impossible.

It was decided to summon all late belligerent nations to a great conference at Genoa to discuss reconstruction. To these were added the neutral nations of Europe. It was a great decision.

Obstacles in Way of Program

There were three obstacles in the way of realizing the program. First was the stipulation of France that specific problems raised by the Treaty of Versailles should be excluded altogether from the purview of the conference. This was a grave limitation of its functions and chances. Still, if the Cannes sittings had continued an arrangement might have been arrived at there together, and then with the Germans, which would have helped the deliberations of Genoa.

The second obstacle was the refusal of America to participate in the discussions. Why? There were probably good reasons for that refusal, but the Recording Angel alone knows them all fully and accurately.

The third obstacle was the fall of the Briand Ministry and the substitution of a less sympathetic administration.

In spite of all these serious drawbacks Genoa accomplished great things. It brought together into the same rooms enemies who had not met for years except on the battlefield. They conferred and conversed around the same table for weeks—at conferences, committees and sub-committees. They broke bread and drank wine together at the same festive boards. Before the conference came to an end there was an atmosphere of friendliness which was in itself a guarantee of peaceable relations, for the delegates who represented the nations at Genoa were all men of real influence in their respective countries.

Thirty Nations in Solemn Pact

But however important the intangible result, there was much more achieved. THIRTY NATIONS REPRESENTED IN ASSEMBLY ENTERED INTO A SOLEMN PACT NOT TO COMMIT ANY ACT OF AGGRESSION AGAINST THEIR NEIGHBORS. When they entered the conference there were few of them who were not oppressed with suspicions that these neighbors meditated violence against their frontiers. When they arrived at Genoa they were all anxious for peace, but apprehensive of impending war. Genoa dispelled those anxieties.

One of the most promising results of the pact and the improved atmospheric conditions out of which it arose

is a substantial reduction in the Bolshevik army. It has already been reduced to the dimensions of the French army, and we are now promised a further reduction of 75 per cent.

That removes a real menace to European peace. If a reduction of armies in the East of Europe is followed by a corresponding reduction in the West, the reign of peace is not distant.

This is not the time to dwell upon the important agreements come to at Genoa on questions of exchange, credit and transport. All the recommendations made depend for their successful carrying out on the establishment of real peace and friendly understanding between nations.

Peace Only Healing Evangel

Peace and goodwill on earth is still the only healing evangel for idealists to preach and statesmen to practice. Without it, plans and protocols must inevitably fail.

WHERE DOES PEACE STAND?

The weary angel is still on wing, for the waters have not yet subsided. She may, perhaps, find a foothold in the great West, and Britain is fairly safe—not yet Ireland. But the continent of Europe is still swampy and insecure.

The debate in the French Chamber on reparations is not encouraging. The only difference of opinion in the discussion was that displayed between those who advocated an advance into the Ruhr and seizure of pledges further in German territory, and those who preferred "developing" the left bank of the Rhine. Occupying, controlling, developing, annexing—they all mean the same thing, that the province to the left bank of the Rhine is to be torn from Germany and grafted into France.

Sinister Note in Peace Music

There is no peace in this talk. It is a sinister note on which to end the pacific music of 1922. You must interpret it in connection with another event of 1922—the Russo-German agreement. Since then, Tchitcherine—the spirit of mischief incarnate—has almost made Berlin his abode. THE MEN WHO ARE DEVOTING THEIR INGENUITY TO DEVISING NEW TORMENTS FOR GERMANY ARE PREPARING NEW TERRORS FOR THEIR OWN AND THEIR NEIGHBORS' CHILDREN.

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ALLIES TO CONSIDER HUGHES DEBT PLAN

Premiers Will Discuss Secretary's Proposal in Paris Next Tuesday.

HAVE FOUR ALTERNATIVES

Indications Are That the Scheme Will Get Secondary Attention.

By LUTHER A. HUSTON.
International News Service.
LONDON, Dec. 30.—It can be authoritatively stated tonight that the American proposal for an international commission of financiers to fix the amount of German indemnity will be discussed by the allied premiers when they assemble in Paris next Tuesday.

Present indications are that the American plan will receive only secondary consideration, while the allied states will attempt to settle reparations problems along the lines inaugurated at London.

FOUR SETS OF PLANS.

Aside from the suggestion of Secretary of State Hughes that reparations problems be solved by an international committee acting as a "financial tribunal," the allied premiers will have four other sets of plans before them. They will be presented by the British, French, Italian and German.

Reaction in Great Britain to the Hughes' suggestion was favorable to judge from press comment. The foreign office and the treasury refused to comment. It was pointed out that the scheme is still too nebulous to bear discussion. There are important details that are still unknown.

CRUX OF PROPOSAL.

The crux of the American proposal is this: How much indemnity is Germany able to pay? With this question answered, the next issue that arises is: How will Germany be compelled to pay? The Hughes plan presupposes that any decision reached by the committee of indemnity shall be satisfactory to Berlin.

There are indications that the American suggestion originated with a group of international bankers for whom J. P. Morgan acted as spokesman in Washington. Already there is in existence an international committee of bankers, formed for the purpose of studying the German loan question, but it is not empowered to discuss indemnity nor inter-allied debts. Under the American proposal the new committee is to be the old international committee of bankers will have its authority enlarged to discuss and settle reparations, but not allied debts.

TODAY

(Continued from First Page.)

consolation. Men, unable to answer for themselves any question as to their origin and destiny, have asked various religions to answer for them.

"They will rely on their religions for freedom from mental worry for many a year to come."

"I have no need of the hypothesis," a great philosopher said of a Supreme Being. Others are not like him.

NATHAN BEHRIN, court stenographer, has broken the world's record, which was his own, by writing in shorthand three hundred and fifty words in one minute, with only two errors. Think what that means in coordination. The ear hears the words, poured out at top speed, and carries them to the brain. The brain sends the order through the nerves to the muscles of the fingers and the speech is written, more than five words to the second. There's a machine "fearfully and wonderfully made," if you like.

THE Secretary of Agriculture requests you to eat more meat to help the farmers and for your health's sake. That will shock good vegetarians, but it's good advice—barring the case of the excessive meat eater.

The deer, vegetarian, is victim of the panther, meat eater. In India 300,000,000 vegetarians are held under the thumbs of a few beef-eating Englishmen, thousands of miles away.

Before the whites came here, the rulers of America were the meat-eating Indians, Apaches and such. The Indians that ate no meat, or ate it rarely, lived in terror.

WHEN Japan started to beat Russia she had to change her soldiers from a diet of rice to meat. The energy used in digesting rice was needed for marching and fighting.

It is sad, cruel and immoral, but power goes with meat eating. Tolstoi, Wagner and other great ones tried vegetarianism, and found it stopped their good work.

DEFICIENCY BUDGET PASSES 74 MILLION

By Universal Service.
Deficiency appropriations aggregating \$74,645,674.06 were reported to the House for passage yesterday by the Appropriations Committee in a second deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1923.

The amount recommended is \$263,142.17 less than the total amount requested in the supplemental budget estimate and items not submitted through the Budget Bureau. The entire amount is for the executive and judicial branches of the Government, except \$51,925 for the legislative branch.

FRENCH PRESS RAPS SCHEME OF HUGHES

Plan for Banker Committee to Fix Reparations Is Called Foolish.

DENOUNCED AS UNJUST

Question Purely Political and Not One for Arbitration, Is Opinion.

By FRANK E. MASON.
International News Service.
PARIS, Dec. 30.—French newspapers today vigorously denounced the proposal of Secretary of State Hughes that an international committee of bankers be appointed to fix the amount of reparations Germany can and must pay.

If the press speaks for the government, the American plan is rejected in advance by France.

CALLS POLITICAL.

"Secretary Hughes' plan cannot even be considered by France," said the Journal De Paris. "It is impossible to submit the reparations issue to bankers for a settlement. It is a political question, demanding the attention of statesmen."

"Germany is not paying; nevertheless France must pay the United States," commented the semi-official Temps. "It is unjust that Secretary Hughes with his juristic conscience cannot consider it final. Why, then, should he propose it? Doubtless he was forced to do so by election considerations."

ARBITRATION IMPOSSIBLE.

"There can be no arbitration of the reparations issue. Reparations was settled by the treaty of Versailles. It is not the international custom of nations to abandon treaty rights by submitting issues to arbitrators representing private issues. America would not consent to abandoning American rights under such conditions."

French officials believe the issue will be settled one way or another next week. It was declared that, if the premier's conference fails, France will go ahead with her plan to impose additional penalties upon Germany without waiting for the United States to make another move towards settlement of the indemnity problem through an international tribunal of finance.

Failure of Paris Parley Of Premiers Predicted.

By Universal Service.
Special Cable Dispatch.
LONDON, Dec. 30.—A well-informed diplomat corps observer tonight declared he foresaw the failure of the conference of premiers in Paris on the German reparations owing to France's exasperation at Germany's evasion of payments.

France, he declared, probably would insist that Germany be compelled to limit the limit of her ability, breaking up the reparations conference.

J. L. Garvin, editor of the Observer, today editorially warned France that if it did not agree to a fair settlement the United States could not come to the rescue.

TRUCKS TO BE USED IN RAILWAY STRIKES

War Department Works Out Scheme to Prevent Traffic Paralysis.

EVERY REGION IS CHARTED

System Could Transport Big Army Across Country in Time of War.

By CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Jr.
Railroad strikes or not, the transportation facilities of the United States will never again be paralyzed.

Government officials, who have worked out a gigantic scheme for use of motor trucks as a substitute for railroads in the event of strikes, are responsible for that statement.

Diligent efforts on the part of the War and Agriculture Department officials have organized by motor trucks a large number of companies of the United States for use in any emergency affecting rail transportation.

There are 10,620,471 motor vehicles in this country today, and of this number well over a million are auto trucks.

No claim is made that this means of transportation can be as effective as railroads, but it is asserted that under the plan there can never be complete paralysis of the transportation systems.

Col. Brainerd Taylor, chief of the Motor Transport Section, War Department, has worked out the plan. He says of it:

In the early stages of a national strike, State governments must keep the population supplied with the necessities of life. Volunteer motor transport organizations would spring up all over the country and there would be confusion and repetition. That is why the Government has taken this matter in its own hands.

WHOLE COUNTRY CHARTED.

Our business has been to chart the country. Every city of more than 25,000 population has become a key to the plan. Inside the city transit lines and small delivery trucks would act as deliveries. Then we must make an average ten-mile circle around the city, drawn from the point of further service of transit lines. To the radius of that circle trucks or not more than five-ton capacity would act. Another fifty-mile circle is drawn. Ten-ton trucks would serve that area.

Twenty cities form an area. For each area there is one main repair center. Trustworthy agencies are equipped with every conceivable part of a truck. These agencies can be turned into re-

Senators' Comment On Hughes' Proposal

The following is the comment of a number of Senators on Secretary Hughes' proposal for an international commission of financiers to study the European economic and reparations problem and fix a definite sum of German indemnity:

SENATOR MOSES (Rep.) of New Hampshire: I am greatly struck by the new method of conducting our foreign relations by means of speeches before the American Historical Society.

SENATOR NORBECK (Rep.) of South Dakota: I do not and have not believed in a world economic conference or anything approaching one. I fail to see any occasion for suggesting any sort of a conference between the United States and European nations until France first keeps her word and ratifies the agreement her official representatives entered into at the Washington conference.

SENATOR BURSUM (Rep.) of New Mexico: What is apparently suggested is a far-reaching commission. I cannot see that it can do any harm.

SENATOR NEW OF Indiana, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee: To my way of thinking the plan suggested by Secretary Hughes is a most practical suggestion, in fact the only practical suggestion that has yet been made.

The financial condition is the most complicated that the world has ever known. If any solution is to be found it can be found only by the most highly developed financial minds and not upon the fiat of premiers and those in administrative authority. The world is critically ill in the region of its ablest part of wisdom to submit its case to the best qualified specialists for advice and treatment.

SENATOR LENROOT (Rep.) of Wisconsin: I am sure Secretary Hughes' speech will find a favorable response. I believe the proposed economic commission offers a sound and practical method of arriving at a fair basis of reparations. It would have behind it the compelling force of world opinion to which instructions and empowers it to appoint supervisors and directors who serve without pay, in emergency cases only. State bureaus are the logical headquarters because they have records of all trucks and automobiles.

SENATOR MCCORMICK (R.) of Illinois: Mr. Hughes' suggestion affords the only practical basis for an early settlement of the reparations and kindred problems.

SENATOR CAPPER (R.) of Kansas: Any practical move toward economic stability in Europe is to be commended. I believe sooner or later a conference is inevitable.

SENATOR KENDRICK (Dem.) of Wyoming: I construe Mr. Hughes' latest utterance on the all-important subject of world economic and financial readjustment as an indication that the Administration is at last coming to realize the vital necessity of our assisting Europe to get on its feet instead of continuing to sacrifice our commercial business and agricultural interests upon a policy of blind isolation.

SENATOR KING (Dem.) of Utah: Mr. Hughes' idea of an economic commission is not new. The Germans only recently suggested it to the United States Chamber of Commerce. In my opinion, the Secretary of State sought to camouflage with fine distinctions the economic conference the Administration knows is inevitable. Until there are adequate economic adjustments the American people are bound to suffer with the rest of the world, but whatever economic conference is held must be held in the open and not permitted to become merely a secret diplomatic maneuver fostered by international banking interests to attain their own selfish ends.

SENATOR JONES (R.) of Washington: I am in favor of our doing anything to help bring about order in Europe if it can be done. I believe we may trust President Harding and Secretary Hughes to look after our best interests and to do anything within their power to help restore world economic and financial conditions to a sound and sane basis.

SENATOR BORAH (R.) of Idaho: I assume this would be the first step in the summoning of an economic conference. Expert knowledge is required, of course.

SENATOR WATSON (R.) of Indiana: The plan suggested by Secretary Hughes is the only practical method we can adopt as the initial step toward bringing economic peace in Europe.

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BERLIN COMPLETES INDEMNITY OFFER

Party Leaders Called in and Given Outline After Secrecy Pledge.

GERMANY GROWS HOPEFUL

U. S. Ambassador Believed to Be Cognizant of Terms of New Proposal.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Universal Service.
Special Cable Dispatch.
BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Germany's new reparations proposals were completed today and finally drawn up, and a general outline submitted to the political party leaders by Herr Cuno.

That Washington is fully advised as to the nature of the new proposal is the impression in diplomatic circles, and there is reason to believe this is true.

HOUGHTON IN CONFERENCE.

Ambassador Houghton conferred at the foreign office today with Foreign Minister Rosenberg, and the conclusion drawn from the visit was that the foreign minister had laid before the American ambassador the proposals.

The Government pledged the party leaders to the strictest secrecy as to the terms, fearing premature publication might give an opportunity for sabotage abroad before the plan is submitted to the Allies.

PRESS FEATURES HUGHES.

The entire press of Germany today features Secretary Hughes' New Haven speech and the report from Paris that Senator Burton had introduced a bill in the Senate that would extend to Germany a billion dollar credit. These reports served to dispel the gloom that has hung over Germany.

G. K. Smallwood Injured In Automobile Accident

Injuries to the shoulder were sustained yesterday by Graeme G. Smallwood, 1922 Vermont avenue northwest, when his automobile collided at Twelfth and L streets northwest with a taxicab driven by Michael A. Barry, 676 Ninth street southwest. Smallwood was taken to Emergency Hospital.

Mrs. Ellen McGuffigan, 3223 Tenth street northeast, sustained bruises on her back and slight cuts on her face when the automobile driven by her husband, Michael McGuffigan, collided with an automobile driven by Percy Roach, 1211 Orren street northeast, at Seventh and Rhode Island avenue northwest. She was taken to Casualty Hospital.

Arena Box Falls; Bull Fighter Gored to Death

MONTREY, Mexico, Dec. 30.—While a holiday bullfight was in progress today at Pachuca, the arena box, occupied by Governor Azuara and other state officials, and a number of young women social leaders of the city, collapsed, seriously injuring several.

The accident diverted the attention of Gilbert Isias, the bull fighter, and he was gored to death in the arena.

IRISH SOLDIERS INJURED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Seven Free State soldiers were injured today in a collision of a military lorry and a street car.